



## New Motive Power on B. & O. Goes Through Connellsville Yards.

New motive power purchased by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for passenger and freight service is being delivered and the first new engine passed through Connellsville yesterday and today. Two big freight engines of the Mikado type have been run over the Connellsville division on their way west. Yesterday No. 4001 went through this place and today No. 4002 is being sent to the Chicago division.

No. 2135, the first of the new passenger locomotives, is being broken in on freight trains. The No. 2135 is of the same type as the Pacific engines now

used on through passenger trains but is heavier and longer. The new engines will be used to haul Nos. 5 and 6 after they are broken in. The Mikado type freight locomotives are heavier than the largest freight engines now in service, excepting, of course, "Old Maid," the Mallet type. "Old Maid" is no longer on the Connellsville division. Ever since it was put in service it has been used as a helper between Rockwood and Sand Patch. Now the engine is in the Hagerstown yards and will probably not be returned to the hill.

## BAD YOUNGSTERS IN JUVENILE COURT.

Frank McMullen of Connellsville Has Been Bad Boy.

## NOW GOES TO MORGANZA

Ruth McClintock Also Has Been Sent to the Same Institution Where the Court Believes She Will Become a Better Girl Than She Had Been.

At a short session of Juvenile Court at Uniontown this morning, two Connellsville cases were disposed of, both growing out of the bad behavior of a boy and a girl.

Mrs. Mattie McMullen of Connellsville township, appeared against her son, Frank, aged 11. The mother is the only support of Frank and two younger children and as she is obliged to be away from home all day, he has had a chance to do just what he pleased. From her testimony it appears that he has made the best of the opportunity.

He refused to go to school, lived principally on the streets, has been intoxicated on several occasions, has broken the beds and other furniture in his mother's home, used bad language and played cards.

Judge H. E. Umbel ordered that the county pay the costs in the case and directed that the boy be committed to Morganza. At first the mother asked that the court be lenient and give her son another chance, but she was reminded that when the matter was brought before the court it was not just to give her the last word.

When father and son were separated by Sheriff P. A. Johns, Frank cried as if his heart would break. He was tried with the officers and was serving when taken through the little door in the big court room and into the jail. His mother paused for a moment, gazing at the closed door and then slowly walked out of the room.

Ruth McClintock was the other defendant. Her mother, who appeared as the principal witness, said that only 15, but has become very irregular in her habits of late. A short time ago her mother said she thought the girl was going to reform as she had joined the Sunday school and was taking an interest in the work. Then again, she fell by the wayside and chose as her companions women and girls whose reputations were anything but of the best.

Though she had never heard of her doing anything wrong, Mrs. McClintock said she was considerably annoyed by her actions. Some nights she would not come home at all. Other times it would be three or four days at a time, until the limit was reached some weeks ago when she did not hear from her for eight days.

When asked if she had anything to say in regard to her mother's story, she simply nodded her head and said, "It is true." Then between sobs, at the request of the court, she told of some of the places she had been. For a short time she said she worked at the home of Attorney A. L. Jones in Uniontown under the alias of "Ruth Jones."

One night she was allowed to spend the evening out. She attended a dance and several of her former girl companions and was soon coaxed into spending the night with them. By the next day she was afraid to return to the Jones home. This was an example of the life she had been leading. She admitted choosing her company among women and girls known as street-walkers in Connellsville. An order was made committing her to Morganza.

Parole Officer Charles O'Neil was prosecutor in both cases. Assistant District Attorney George Patterson representing his interests before the court.

## Local Officers Will Examine Soldiers For New Guard Company at Somerset.

To examine the 60 applicants who have applied for enlistment in Company C of the Tenth Regiment, to be organized at Somerset on Tuesday evening, Drs. L. P. McCormick and R. S. McKee will leave this afternoon for that place. It is expected that their work will not be completed before tomorrow evening. A captain and other officers are to be elected by the men hereafter in accordance to their duties. Much interest is being shown in the new company and its future.

## More Coke Ovens Ordered in Blast

The H. C. Frick Coke Company this morning issued orders for the firing of 172 ovens in addition to the 100 ordered out in blast Saturday. Orders for firing were received at the following plants this morning:

Connellsville No. 3, 11; Leith, 20; Marguerite, 20; South West No. 2, 30; Lonsont No. 1, 40.

With these ovens going, the Frick company will have fired, since the first of the year, approximately 3,300 ovens which means the employment of just that additional number of men, constituting a very fair sized community.

This will make the total Frick ovens in operation slightly in excess of 12,000, or about 65% of their total number, and leaves but six of their plants entirely out of blast—Dorothy, Henry Clay, Summit, White, South West No. 1 and Wynn.

The running order this week will be 5 days, with the exception of Hagley, Standard, Marguerite, Hecla No. 2, United and Mammoth, which will run six days.

## Little Girl Has Narrow Escape

Gertie Atchison, the little school girl who was hit by a street car a few days ago while crossing the track at Vanderbilt school house, is improving slowly. It is not thought she is seriously injured but it is certainly a miracle that she escaped a tragic death. As it was she received a bad cut on the side of her head near the temple. In addition to that she was struck across the left cheek, left arm and left side. Her plaid hair and a large bow of ribbon saved her from more serious injury.

Between But's Crossing and Liberty Crossing is the most dangerous point on the Connellsville and Dickerson Run line.

## WHY THEY FAIL.

Most Pile Remedies Miss the Cause of Piles.

Diagnosable treatment with ointments or suppositories usually fails to cure piles and cutting them off won't remove the cause. Such treatment only moderates the outside effects of the disease and fails to remove the cause. The up-to-date doctors now use internal medicine, to free the circulation in the lower bowel, and so remove the disease.

Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid, the first and only guaranteed internal cure, in the form of tablets—cures any kind of piles. Sold by A. A. Clarke, Connellsville, Pa. \$1 for large box. Dr. Leonard Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y.

## THE "GOOD PROVIDER."

His Duty to His Family Doesn't End With His Death.

Many a man who has the reputation of being a "good provider" for his family forgets that man's duty to his family doesn't end with his death. He should put something aside for the support of his dear ones in case anything happens to him. A Savings Account is often the salvation of a family in the time of trouble and the plain duty of every married man to have such an account in a good bank. The First National of Connellsville, for instance, where savings are absolutely safe and earn four per cent interest.

## Born, a Baby Boy.

A baby boy was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. William Cossel, the former, night yard master for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad at Dickerson Run. This is the second now boy the stork has left at North Dawson within a week.

Classified Advertisements in this paper bring results. Try them. Only one cent a word.

**Eventually**

**WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.**

**GOLD MEDAL FLOUR**

**WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.**

**GOLD MEDAL FLOUR**

**Why Not Now?**

COPYRIGHT-1910 WASHBURN-CROSBY CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## The Social Calendar.

### Clubs and Societies.

**MONDAY**—The regular meeting of the Woman's Club is being held this afternoon at the Carnegie Free Library. The Daughters of the King of the Trinity Episcopal church are meeting at the rectory in the West Side.

**TUESDAY**—The Daughters of Rebekah will meet in Odd Fellows hall. A meeting of the consistory of the Trinity Episcopal church will be held at the church.

**WEDNESDAY**—The G. L. A. to the B. of L. E. will meet in Odd Fellows hall. A meeting of the consistory of the Trinity Episcopal church will be held at the church.

**THURSDAY**—The Ladies' Circle No. 100, to the G. A. R. will celebrate Lincoln's Birthday with an appropriate program. The meeting will be held at 3 o'clock in Odd Fellows hall.

**FRIDAY**—The regular meeting of the Woman's Club of the Trinity Episcopal church will meet at the church at rectory at 2:30 o'clock.

**THURSDAY**—The Ladies' Circle No. 100, to the G. A. R. will celebrate Lincoln's Birthday with an appropriate program. The meeting will be held at 3 o'clock in Odd Fellows hall.

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### OUT OF TOWN CUSTOMERS.

**W** HENEVER you live, you can avail yourself of the unrivaled facilities and safety afforded by this strong bank. Just enclose your checks, drafts or money orders, made payable to this bank, in an envelope properly addressed and the United States mail service will assure prompt delivery. Your account will be immediately credited with the deposit and you can draw your own personal checks in making disbursements.

Four per cent paid on Savings Accounts and Certificates of Deposit. The Citizens National Bank, Connellsville, Pa.

**Stop, Look, Listen.**

Good butter, fresh country eggs, everything up to date. Are you getting satisfaction? It's up to you. The Sanitary Store, Chicago Dairy Co., 212 North Pittsburg street.

**Crow's Nest Shooting.**

Mike Zahn, a foreigner, was shot in a row at Crow's Nest, a mining town east of Greensburg, Sunday morning. He may get well.

**PERSONALS.**

Rev. J. L. Proudt, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, left this morning for Philadelphia, Pa., to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law. Mrs. Proudt has been at Philadelphia since her mother's death, which occurred on last Friday.

The talk of the town is the Boston Ladies' Orchestra at the Lyric hotel and newest pictures that money can secure. Don't miss it. Afternoons and nights.

Mrs. Lida Dull was here from McKeesport Saturday attending the funeral of her father, John A. Dull.

Mrs. Emma Buckingham and daughter, Miss Lida, of West Apple street, were the guests of friends at Dunbar yesterday.

J. D. Jarrett, who has been ill of pneumonia at his home in Uniontown, is convalescing.

Miss Maryanne Conway of Pittsburgh, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Conway of the West Side.

M. Scholer of Pittsburgh, was the guest of friends in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Omer Woods, and Miss Helen Carroll are home from Uniontown where they were called by the death of Mrs. Woods' and Miss Carroll's father, A. G. Carroll.

T. W. Wright of the Wright-Metzler Company left last night for New York, in which city he will spend several weeks buying spring and summer goods for the local and Uniontown stores.

Mrs. Hattie Darrie of Scotland, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Powell of North Pittsburg street, over Sunday.

Mrs. Gertrude Hutchinson of Mill Run, visited friends in town Saturday.

Mrs. John Griffin and baby are visiting relatives at Cleveland, O.

Alma Strick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Strick, returned to St. Mary's Academy at Crookston, Pa., this afternoon. Connellsville a few days visit with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Handker and small son of Brown Run, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Leiber of West Peach street.

Mrs. C. J. Strick, Jr., of Pittsburgh, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Strick over Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Hay of Johnston avenue, visited friends in Pittsburgh over Sunday.

Mrs. E. L. Krush and small daughter of Glassport, returned home Saturday afternoon. Connellsville the former's sister, Mrs. T. H. Krush.

Harry Brennan and Pittsburgh Ice of Scotland, spent Sunday in Connellsville.

**DEATHS.**

MISS JENNIE HENNETT.

Following an illness of several months, Miss Jennie Bennett, aged 33 years, a well known young woman of Connellsville, died this morning at 5:30 o'clock at her late home on 12th street. Miss Bennett had been confined to her bed for two weeks.

Deceased was a daughter of David Bennett, deceased, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett. She was born in Scotland and when quite young she came to this country with her parents, who settled in New Haven, now the West Side. Nearly all her life was spent in and about Connellsville. Miss Bennett was a member of the Christian church and was highly respected by her many friends. She was a devoted mother and a kind and generous friend. Her father died last July. In addition to her mother she is survived by one sister, Miss Elizabeth Bennett, of the South Side private hospital, and the following brothers: David Bennett of Tower Hill; Duncan, William, James and Alex Bennett, all at home. Her funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Anna Goller.

Mrs. Anna Goller, aged about 60 years, mother of Mrs. Isaac Scott of Connellsville, died Saturday afternoon at her late home at Harnedsville. Mrs. Goller was born at Harnedsville and spent all her life there. She was a devoted mother and a kind and generous friend. Her father died last July. In addition to her mother she is survived by one sister, Miss Elizabeth Bennett, of the South Side private hospital, and the following brothers: David Bennett of Tower Hill; Duncan, William, James and Alex Bennett, all at home. Her funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Impressive funeral services were held over the remains of the late Mrs. Mary Keeney, deceased, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kurzon of Church place. Rev. R. B. Burgess, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran church, officiated. The floral tributes were unusually pretty and many friends of the aged woman attended the funeral.

The following grandsons served as pallbearers: J. J. Lane, Sherrell Lane, George Lane, L. E. Kurze, Arthur J. Kurze and J. Fred Kurze, all of Connellsville.

The funeral of the late Otto Tipman took place from his late home on Pittsburg street this morning at 10 o'clock. Requiem high mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock at the Immaculate Conception church. A large gathering of relatives and friends of the deceased were present. The pallbearers were Thomas Donagan, John Reynolds, John H. Jones, George Jones, David Tebbel and V. H. Solomon. Interment in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Funeral at McKeesport.

The remains of the late John H. Dull were shipped to McKeesport Saturday afternoon by Funeral Director J. J. Sims and this afternoon funeral services were held from his daughter's residence on Grant street. Interment in Highland cemetery, McKeesport.

LADIES' \$15.00 SUITS NOW \$7.50	105 W. MAIN STREET <b>W. N. Leche</b> CONNELLSVILLE, PA.	LADIES' \$15 AND \$25 SUITS NOW \$10.00
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## 3-Day Sale of Ladies' Petticoats

Stock Taking Always Uncovers Quantity As Well As Quality.

## Here Are Both for Your Selection.

Beautiful Persian Silk Petticoats—These are exceptional values at \$5.00; brand new stock; special for 3 days selling at \$4.90 only.

Don't Miss These—They Are Great.

Pretty Soft Silk Petticoats, Black and Colors—Great values at \$2.50, sale price for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, only \$2.99.

## Ladies' Black Mercerized Petticoats

Special for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ladies' 38c Black Petticoats, Sale Price .74c

Ladies' \$1.25 Black Petticoats, Sale Price .94c

Ladies' \$1.50 Black Petticoats, Sale Price \$1.12

These skirts are all very cheap at the original price. It will pay you to look these over and if you have a skirt want supply it now.

**The Tenderfoot Farmer**

It was one of those experimental farmers, who put green spectacles on his cow and fed her shavings. His theory was that it didn't matter what the cow ate so long as she was fed. The questions of digestion and nourishment had not entered into his calculations.

It's only a "tenderfoot" farmer that would try such an experiment with a cow. But many a farmer feeds himself regardless of digestion and nutrition. He might almost as well eat shavings for all the good he gets out of his food. The result is that the stomach grows "weak," the action of the organs of digestion and nutrition are impaired and the man suffers the miseries of dyspepsia and the agonies of nervousness.

To strengthen the stomach, restore the activity of the organs of digestion and nutrition and brace up the nerves, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is an all-satisfying remedy, and has the confidence of physicians as well as the praise of thousands healed by its use.

In the statistics "Golden Medical Discovery" is a temperance medicine. It contains neither intoxicants nor narcotics, and is as free from alcohol as from opium, cocaine and other dangerous drugs. All ingredients printed on its outside wrapper.

Don't let a dealer delude you for his own profit. There is no medicine for stomach, liver and blood "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery."

**F. H. HARMENING**

CHOCOLATES AND BON BONS

We wish to announce that we have secured the local agency for this popular line of candy and that it is the best made. A trial will convince you. 1/2 lb. 30c, 40c, and 50c; 1 lb. 60c, 80c and \$1.00.

We deliver to all parts of the city.

**F. H. HARMENING**

PHARMACIST,

815 W. MAIN STREET, Between 6th and 7th, Connellsville, Pa.

**Primroses . . 15c and 25c Each**

**Cyclamen 25c, 35c, 50c Each**

Telephone Orders Delivered Promptly.

**P. R. DeMuth & Sons**

Store 112 W. Main St. Greenhouses 811 S. Pittsburg

**Fifty Years Ago Sunday.**

Feb. 5.

'Are in the picture gallery of Beethoven place, England, displayed several celebrated paintings owned by the first Duke of Marlborough, including a series of Titians and a gigantic production by Rubens.

**Twenty-five Years Ago Sunday**

Intense cold all over the country. Thermometer registered 2 degrees below in New York city, 40 degrees below in Waterville, N. Y., and 10 to 20 degrees below in Virginia.

**Fifty Years Ago Today.**

Feb. 6.

The United States ship of war Brooklyn arrived off Pensacola with reinforcements for Fort Pickens. (The United States held this fort throughout the civil war).

President Buchanan notified South Carolina that Fort Sumter would be held by the Federal government.

**JOS. A. MASON**

Rentling Agent.

Always has Houses for Rent. Property for Sale. Notary Public. Second National Bank Building, Connellsville, Pa.

**W. S. Storey**

Cor. Pittsburg St. and Fairview Ave. BELL PHONE.

**Victor-Victrola**

**Howard Electric Co**

115 EAST MAIN STREET, Connellsville, Pa.

It may be

**Coffee**

Prove by change to

**POSTUM**

10 days.

"There's a Reason."





## The Daily Courier.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice, Conneltsville, Pa., May 12, 1892.

THE DAILY COURIER, Publishers.  
The Daily Courier,  
The Weekly Courier,  
H. P. SNYDER,  
President and Manager,  
J. M. S. SNYDER,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Office, The Courier Building, 127 1/2 W. Main Street, Conneltsville, Pa.

TELEPHONE RINGS.  
CITY EDITORS AND REPORTERS.  
Tel. 12, Two Rings; Tel. 13, Two Rings.  
BUSINESS OFFICE, JOB AND CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.  
Tel. 12, One Ring; Tel. 13, One Ring.  
H. P. SNYDER, Editor and Manager,  
Bell 14.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1911.

## THE WAR AGAINST FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

The protest of the Pittsburgh coal operators and the Conneltsville coke producers, which found fruitless expression in an open meeting held in the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce one month ago, has developed into action.

The petition to the transportation throne having been received in silent contempt, a formal complaint has been laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The war has actually begun. The next rule that sweeps from the South will bring to our ears the sound of battle. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce denunciation of the gross discrimination practiced upon Western Pennsylvania's leading industries.

Too long have we submitted to this injustice; too long have we been the prey of the freight discriminators; too long have we borne the burden without protest. The time for action has come, and action we will have.

The railroad interests may as well yield gracefully, because they will have to submit in the end. The case against them is a prima facie one. The evidence convicting them comes out of their own mouths. Their rates sheets condemn them.

The Pittsburgh district coal operators and the Conneltsville coke operators will prefer that their freight rates be reduced to correspond equitably with those of more favored districts, and the demand for equalization by raising the lower rates of the favored districts.

The demands of the complainants will be met by either plan, but it is probable that neither will be prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Its decision will doubtless fall between.

But, wherever it falls, it should fall hard enough to crush any semblance of discrimination.

## A WORD ABOUT ADVERTISING.

There is some hope for newspaper publishers after all. The commercial value of publicity is better appreciated today than it ever was. The country swarms with press agents. The newspaper publishers and editors are deluged with attractive stories. The stories are thoughtfully furnished free of charge. They are usually interesting. They are seldom bald advertisements, but they are seldom without some modest reference to some special interest. They are never intended to give the publisher something for nothing.

Latterly the advertising agencies have entered the game. They are sending out to their "clients" of papers all sorts of newspaper stories, few of which are entirely free from advertising features and some of which are nothing more nor less than free "puffs." Some of these are accompanied by clever promises and others by veiled threats. The publisher who knows his business will be moved by neither. A sucker is a sucker, and once his identity is discovered he always has identity to life.

The business end of a newspaper is as important as any other end. The usefulness of any publication is impaired or destroyed by bad business management. The publisher owes it to himself and the public not to be imposed upon by any cheap devices like the professional press agent. Other people pay good money for their publicity. Press agents should be brought to a realizing sense of it also, responsibility.

Advertising agencies are also acquiring the habit of asking for insertion of reading notices and other matter which should in all justice be paid for at advertising rates. These requests should be sternly denied. Local advertisers pay for all such publicity and they should on no account be discriminated against.

The newspapers should play fair with the advertiser, but they should require the advertiser, domestic and foreign, to play fair with them.

**ELECTRIC SIGNS AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS.**  
The size and character of Conneltsville's business signs have been the subject of much regulation, and in view of this fact the following from the Washington Observer will be of interest.

Washington has numerous street signs which are not only a nuisance but are dangerous. All signs which project over the sidewalk or are fastened to buildings are dangerous and unbecomingly unsightly.

For years past Philadelphia has been attempting to regulate the erection of signs. It has just had another warning on the necessity of a stringent law upon the subject. On Monday a 12-foot wood and metal sign at 625 Market street, dropped to the pavement killing four persons and injuring 12 others.

The sign fell without a word of warning. It had been up for 15 years. An examination by the authorities showed that its supports were rotten with decay.

Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Intelligences.



WILL HE GET CAUGHT?

## STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF FAYETTE.

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public within and for said County and State, personally appeared J. M. S. SNYDER, who being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say:

That he is Manager of Circulation of The Courier, a daily newspaper published in Conneltsville, Pa., and that the number of papers printed during the week ending Saturday, February 4, 1911, was as follows:

	Total	Daily Average
January 30	7,100	7,100
January 31	6,827	6,827
February 1	6,784	6,784
February 2	6,741	6,741
February 3	6,698	6,698
February 4	6,655	6,655
Total	41,771	41,771
Daily Average	6,962	6,962

That the daily circulation for months for the year 1910 to date was as follows:

	Total	Daily Average
1910	1,881,728	6,970
January	157,250	6,968
February	151,415	6,512
March	174,037	6,512
April	171,728	6,485
May	174,418	6,485
June	166,217	6,169
July	162,205	6,188
August	167,443	6,229
September	167,507	6,157
October	167,225	6,135
November	172,500	6,419
December	170,712	6,508
Total	1,881,728	6,970

And further depose that:

J. M. S. SNYDER, Notary Public.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of February, 1911.

J. M. S. SNYDER, Notary Public.

Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of February, 1911.

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J. M. S. SNYDER, Notary Public.

Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of February, 1911.

J. M. S. SNYDER, Notary Public.

## Keep in Touch With Our Final Coat Sale

\$1.00 Less Each Day.

On Wednesday, February 8th, begins the sale that will sell every Coat in the house. The wind-up of the season finds us with quite a stock of Women's and Children's Coats, that, according to this store's custom, must be closed out in order to begin the next season with everything new. To do this we have divided them into three different lots to start at \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 each and then reduced in price \$1 each day until every garment is sold. To make this sale of special interest from the start, each lot contains coats to sell at cost and less than cost. This is not a new idea with us for many will remember the great bargains they received at a sale similar to this last spring at which every coat and suit in the house was closed out regardless of cost. Glance at the following items.

## Lot No. 1 Wednesday \$5.00

This lot contains about eighteen coats in Children's and Misses' sizes, representing the best fall and winter styles, well made and attractively trimmed. Materials are mostly heavy worsteds and diagonals that were marked to sell at \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00 and \$10.00 each. The best go first, come early. **\$5.00** Wednesday

## Lot No. 2 Wednesday \$10.00

About twenty-five of these Women's and Children's Coats in serges, worsteds, diagonals, etc. Our regular \$12.00, \$13.50 and \$15.00 numbers. Many good bargains the first day. Pick out the one you like and buy it at your price. **\$10.00** Wednesday Price

## Lot No. 3 Wednesday \$20.00

The best things we have, some were marked to sell at \$35.00 and higher. Coats in this lot that will go the first day, yes, the first hour. Broadcloths, serges, velours and plushes, all to be closed out. Come and look them over. **\$20.00** Wednesday Price

## E. DUNN

129-131-133 N. PITTSBURG STREET.

## CLEAN-UP SALE

This is the final call on Winter Underwear. We offer all our Children's Underwear and Men's at Cost Prices. With the cold weather now being handed out to us, these prices on high grade goods should appeal to you.

Men's best All Wool Shirts or Drawers, very fine, sold for \$1.50 per garment, to close out price **\$1.15**

Men's All Wool Shirts or Drawers, double breast shirts, double seat drawers **85c** each

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear, all sizes, shirts, or drawers, each **35c**

Children's Fleece Lined Underwear, all sizes, 2 to 14 years; Vests or Pants; to clean them up, price according to size, 20c down to **9c**

## COMFORTS

We offer one lot of Comforts, for single beds, good, heavy weight, made up with assorted flowered patterns **39c** each

One lot of \$1.25 and \$1.50 Comforts, extra large size, a few of them slightly soiled, while they last, each **95c**

## SCHMITZ'

## New York Racket Store

\$1.95

## Second Special Sale

## GREAT BARGAINS

We have some heavy dress and every day shoes, too, that the sizes are not near all complete and new goods are beginning to demand their place. While they last we are going to close out these \$2.50 at **\$1.95**

## FOR MEN

They are in Tan, Button and Lace—Gun Metal Calf, Button and Lace; Patents in Lace only. Men's Heavy Work Shoes in Tan and Black. All double soles and every pair a good one. Were \$2.50. While they last **\$1.95**

## FOR WOMEN

A lot of Patent Bluchers heavy soles, neat calf tops, were \$3.00, also a lot in button, all to go at **\$1.95**  
Also a lot of Patents, Gun Metal Calf and Vici Kid, Button and Lace were \$2.50. While they last **\$1.95**

## SEE OUR WINDOWS.

## C. W. Downs &amp; Co.

## West Side Real Estate

## and Other Real Estate

Is active just now on account of the entrance of the Western Maryland railroad into Conneltsville, but South Conneltsville real estate presents the best proposition in or around Conneltsville for the workman who wants a Home with the Greatest Possible Conveniences at the Lowest Possible Price.

South Conneltsville is merely an extension of the city southward. It is the home of a number of active industries and others building. It has Trolley Service, City Water, Electric Light, Natural Gas and excellent Public Schools.

It is within easy walk of the mills and of the B. & O. shops and yards and of the new Tube Works.  
WE OFFER YOU BUILDING LOTS WITH ALL CITY ADVANTAGES AT COUNTRY PRICES.  
PRICES \$75, \$85, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$200, \$225, \$250 and \$300. Some half lots at \$10 and \$50.

TERMS: These lots are sold on Poor Man's terms. A small payment down and easy monthly payments.

## Connellsville Extension Company

THE COURIER BUILDING. CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

## Our Two Fifty Men's Shoes

Our Shoes for Men at \$2.50 always open the eyes of the man, that has never seen the extraordinary shoe values we offer at these moderate prices.

## ALL NEW STYLES

The leathers are patent calf, gun metal calf, box calf, vici kid and tan leathers. Lace, button and blucher styles. Straight or swing lasts. Splendid shoemaking in every detail.

## THE SHOES

Look just as well as their higher priced associates, every size and width is here.

The man who passes this store on medium priced shoes passes the best that's made.

## Hooper &amp; Long

Store Closes at 6 O'clock Except Saturdays.

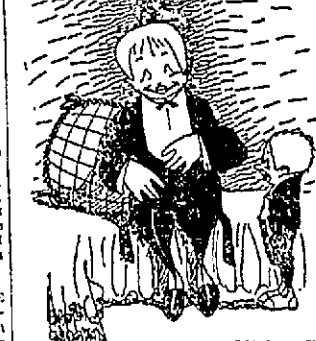


AN ADVANTAGE.

"There's one great advantage about living away out here in the country."

"What's that?"

"A servant has to stay at least a week in order to earn enough to pay our fare back home."



A THORN.

Cholly—How is your sister at ways out here in the country?

Willie—She's only out of sorts when you're annoyed.



COULDN'T CATCH ANYTHING.

First Landlady—Every boarder in my house but one is laid up with the grip. Second Landlady—How did he keep from catching it?

First Landlady—He's a detective.

## Don't Overlook

that subscription. If you are in arrears remember that we can always find good use for

the MONEY



## PHILIPPINE VETS HOLD THEIR BANQUET

Affair Was Voted Best Soldiers Have Ever Held.

COL. CRAGO CHIEF SPEAKER

Number of Guests Were Present, including Col. A. H. Anderson, a Member of Governor Toner's Staff. Speeches That Were Made.

In a manner befitting the occasion, Camp Walter B. Brown, No. 4, Army of the Philippines, held their seventh annual banquet in the dining room of the Columbia Hotel, West Side, on Saturday evening. When the guests first took their seats it was noted that some were absent, but as the evening passed other members arrived and all seats were taken by the time Toastmaster Matthew J. Welsh, of Republic, called the members to order.

Proprietor John Dugan of the Columbia Hotel had done his best in serving the dinner and the viands that were brought in to the waiting guests would have tempted the appetite of a chronic dyspeptic. The menu was:

Chow Chow Boston Baked Beans  
Celery Fricassee Chicken Cold Slaw  
White Dressing Potato Salad Hot Biscuits  
Ice Cream After Dinner Mints  
Beverage Cold Drink

The dining room was very prettily decorated with American flags and red carnations. Each guest was presented with a small silk American flag for his coat lapel and a carnation.

Those seated at the speakers' table were: Toastmaster Matthew J. Welsh, Congressman T. S. Crago, Col. A. H. Anderson, Captain R. G. Woodside, Captain A. H. Kidd and Maj. L. P. McCormick.

Toastmaster Welsh rapped for order at 11:15, and in a pleasing manner delivered a short address in honor of the occasion, reminding his listeners that it was just 12 years ago that they had waited on a dark night in the land of the enemy for the attack.

He spoke in glowing terms of the soldier boys on that occasion and of the honor they had bestowed upon themselves. His remarks were heartily applauded. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Congressman T. S. Crago.

The Congressman's address was short but to the point. He wasted no words and made himself plain in the very beginning. He likewise recalled the fact that Saturday was the anniversary of the attack.

He said he was strongly in favor of nothing at all of the smaller organizations like Camp Walter B. Brown. "Form every man will be forward hand in hand, united, and then we will have some strength," were the words of the speaker. There would be no political interests in the body, no address of a like nature, he added, and brought out that the organization owes it to itself to have certain legislation enacted that will favor soldiers in their position.

"We stand as men who have attempted to do something for their country. Some of you may joke about it, but way down deep in your hearts there is pride that you are one of those who did at least attempt."

Congressman Crago reminded his listeners that the country has been ruled, controlled and guided by men who had fought for their country. He named several examples, beginning with General George Washington. Following came men who had also served in the Revolution and by the time they were gone, those who had fought in the war of 1812 took their places. Most of the men who have served as Presidents and had helped to form public opinion were those who had served in wars, he said. "Those who served after the war of 1812 were still leaders when the great struggle of 1861 came. William McKinley was one of those who survived this war and proved a leader in later years. McKinley was probably the last man who took part in that war, who will occupy the Presidential chair." He continued by saying this meant that the men who should take the place of those who served in the Civil War will be those who have taken part in the Spanish-American war; men who knew what it costs to run a country.

"It is to be the proud boast of the men who served in 1898 and 1899 that their members shall be the ones; that they showed a willingness to go forward and defend." He concluded with suggesting that those present arise and drink in water to the memory of those who are absent. After all had again taken their seats Congressman Crago thanked his listeners for their attention. He was warmly applauded.

Col. A. H. Anderson, of Washington, D. C., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Philippines, was next introduced by Toastmaster Welsh. In opening his remarks, Colonel Anderson stated that he wanted to thank the camp for what it had done. As far as he knew he said the work here had been kept up more regularly than in any other camp in the organization, although it did not boast of as many members.

With a few words he told of the founding of the organization by General Hale in Denver, Colorado. Conventions were thereafter, he said, held in Salt Lake City, St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago, Des Moines, Kansas City, etc.

He also was in favor of uniting the smaller camps into one big body. Captain R. G. Woodside of the 16th Regiment, Pittsburgh, the next speaker, talked for a short time on the advantages of one big organization and was warmly applauded. This was the first time Captain Woodside had been a guest of the camp and his talk was very interesting.

One of the guests of the evening, Captain A. H. Kidd, of Company D, Conneltsville, was called upon for a few remarks. In defense of the recent stories that have been in circulation as to the conduct of the soldier boys at the Armory he said: "We have been assailed right and left by the pastor of a local church, and it happens to be my church. A young man, excited by the evangelists who recently paid his city a visit here made the statement that he made his living during the past six months by gambling at the Armory. When pinned down, later on, he admitted that he had never gambled in Company D." The speaker stated that he was going to clean up things at the local Armory and rejoin the company. He concluded by saying that he wanted to deputize all members of the camp to aid in securing good members. "I would like to see everybody give Company D a good boost and it will give a good record itself," he added.

George Gaddis of Elizabeth, Pa., was called on. He spoke briefly on the possibility of federating the organizations. He said there would likely be some jealousy and some of the camps would want to retain their individuality but said if they wanted to obtain any legislation in the soldiers' favor they must organize.

Toastmaster Welsh requested George Gaddis, better known as "Coke," to explain where he got his famous nickname, but instead he sang. The piece he chose was the one that so many remembered him singing on the night of February 1, 12 years ago. Though his voice was not what it was on that famous night, the tune was still there and he was heartily applauded.

Commander-elect Major L. P. McCormick, when asked for a speech, excused himself by saying that it was his business to keep his mouth shut instead of talking. "I never made a speech up until the war broke out," he said. "And I have never made one since. The only thing that is worrying me is the fear that I may have to make one when we hold our annual reunion next fall, but I presume by that time I will be able to sidestep that." He concluded by asking that all members attend the next meeting of the camp so that arrangements for the coming reunion could be discussed and action taken as soon as possible. "We do not want this to be a failure," he added.

William Levy spoke for a short time, as did J. W. Finley of Broad Ford and J. L. Durr of Hazletown.

The banquet broke up about midnight and all departed with the thought they had spent an enjoyable evening. At a meeting of Camp Walter B. Brown preceding the banquet the election of officers for the ensuing year was held. The election resulted as follows:

Commander, Dr. L. P. McCormick; Senior Vice Commander, W. E. DeBalt; Junior Vice Commander, T. R. Cunningham; Adjutant, Joseph C. Herwick; Paymaster, H. O. Welker; Sergeant at Arms, J. C. Strawn; Chaplain, H. L. Bishop; Bugler, E. A. Dunn.

There were 46 plates for the banquet every one of which was filled. Much of the success of the banquet was due to the tireless efforts of Joseph C. Herwick who looked after the details and rounded up the members. The list of guests present was as follows:

Col. Thomas Crago, Waynesburg; Col. A. H. Anderson, Washington, Pa.; Capt. R. G. Woodside, Pittsburgh; Lieut. Alvin Walker, Upper Meriden; John Stockdale, Republic; John Shives, Republic; George Gaddis, Elizabeth; Dulo Joffile, Chertok; C. H. Black, Scotland; Robert Griffith, Scotland.

Others present and the organizations to which they belonged: Maj. L. P. McCormick, A. J. Buttermore, John W. Finley, H. O. Welker, Joe C. Herwick, Ed. A. Smith, George Gaddis, J. C. Strawn, Clark Collins, Jr., Jas. B. Duffey, Fred Holmes, J. A. Kesslar, E. J. Boatty, Harry L. Bishop, Andrew Callahan, T. R. Cunningham, Samuel Clark, Thomas Fagan, William DeBalt, Jesse Murphy, Joseph Sigman, Harry Hay, F. B. Port, all of the Tenth Pennsylvania; Mont C. Goodwin, 43rd U. S. V.; William Fagan, 41st U. S. V.; U. L. Durr, 41st U. S. V.; A. B. Rickard, 41st U. S. V.; William Tompkins, 12th U. S. I.; E. A. Dunn, 15th Minnesota; Capt. A. R. Kidd, 15th U. S. V.; William Levy, Q. M. Dept.

When Lawyers Are Quiet.

One George Wilson, a lawyer, who had much litigation, in some of which he was personally interested as a party or as a trustee, finally passed away, and a short funeral service was delivered by a member of the bar in the presence of a few old personal friends.

The lawyer told how the old man had been abused and maligned, but that, in fact, he had helped the poor and unfortunate often and was not a bad man.

On returning from the services an old lawyer was asked by another lawyer about the services and what was said. The old lawyer replied, "For once old George could not file a demurrer or motion to any of the proceedings which had taken place."

The lawyer who made the inquiry replied, "Well, this must be the first time George did not move for arrest of judgment."—Green Bay.

Changed Impressions.

"What has become of that man who talked hard times so vigorously?"

"Oh, he is now a member of the board from him," replied Mr. Dustin Stutz. "He's on the other side of the market now."—Washington Star.

## Assignee's Sale Now Going On

Watch Papers Every Day For Specials.  
All Solid Gold Wedding and Signet Rings, Sold 85c Pennyweight, Less Than Manufacturers Price.

Full line of Watches . . . . .	Less Than Cost	Cut Glass Water Set, value \$2.50, now . .	\$1.25
\$5.00 Watches \$2.75; \$15 Watches . .	\$8.75	Dolls, assorted, 35c value, sale price . .	19c
Ingersoll Watches . . . . .	70c	Dolls, assorted, 75c and 65c value, sale price	39c
Gold Filled Ladies' Watches, Special . .	\$4.75	Kid Body Dolls, value \$3.98, sale price . .	\$2.25
\$6.50 Vases, \$2.75; \$5.00 Vases . . . .	\$2.00	(Natural hair and eye lashes.)	
Cut Glass Water Set, value \$9.50, now . .	\$5.00	China, assortment of odds and end; 50c val.,	19c

## Assignee's Sale, Formerly the Old Reliable Wm. Herzberg

140 WEST MAIN STREET, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

## Mexican Warfare Spreads to Juarez, on The American Border, Opposite El Paso.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 6.—Juarez, across the Rio Grande river from here, has become the center of the Mexican revolutionary disturbances which are the cause of serious worry on the part of President Diaz. The rebel commander, Pascual Orozco, has given notice to the consuls of all foreign nations at Juarez that the shelling of the city will occur at any moment. The Mexican postoffice and two banks in Juarez were closed after all the money and records had been brought here for safety. Juarez police exploded the federal powder supply two miles from the town. The rebels are obtaining ammunition by taking it and obtaining ammunition. The explosion shook both Juarez and El Paso. The rebels are about twelve miles from Juarez. They number 1,500 and are commanded by Orozco. Federal soldiers, acting under orders, took desperate measures to check the approach of the insurgents. The fourteenth cavalry was sent out to dynamite the trucks of the Mexican Central railway, over which a train carrying rebels was traveling northward toward Juarez. The soldiers performed their errand successfully.



## THE NEW CHURCH IS DEDICATED.

Lutherans of Scottdale Formally Open Handsome House of Worship.

J. CALDWELL MORROW IS ILL.

Famed Auctioneer Suffering from Blood Poisoning in a Pittsburgh Hospital—Methodist Social Announced. Y. M. C. A. Course Successful.

Special to The Courier.

SCOTSDALE, Feb. 6.—With impressive ceremonies another new church edifice, bigger and more handsome than the one whose place it takes was dedicated yesterday. The new building was that of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of which Rev. D. W. Michael, formerly of Pleasant Hill, is the pastor. Rev. A. L. Yont of Greensburg preached the dedicatory sermon and Rev. I. P. Kunzmann, D. D., of Philadelphia gave an address in the forenoon.

In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Michael, the pastor, read a platform meeting in which pastors of other churches joined. In the evening Rev. G. J. Gough of Pittsburgh, president of the synod, preached. A beautiful dinner and supper was served by the ladies of the congregation in the basement of the building.

The building is of brick, with slate roof. The basement floor is of cement and a tile floor reaches from the main floor to the entrance of the auditorium. The lighting of the building is unsurpassed in the town and is the work of the illuminating department of the West Penn Electric Company, reflecting great credit upon the department and proving the value of this department. All the pews, woodwork, railing and platform are of quarter oak rubbed finish. The stained glass windows are beautiful, while the walls and ceiling are in harmony. A pipe organ is installed on one side. A number of rooms for various purposes open from the auditorium and galleries. Rev. Mr. Michael has labored here for the new church and has had the help of a large and loyal congregation.

Col. Caldwell Morrow, the auctioneer known from Maine to California, a former Scottdale man, is lying seriously ill in a hospital in Pittsburgh, suffering from blood poisoning, contracted from having a toe injured while in Florida some time ago. In some way a trunk fell on one of his toes, it is said, and

## Call by Number



## Consult the Directory

It is impossible for our operators to memorize the constantly growing list of Bell subscribers and their telephone numbers, and we accordingly ask that you consult the telephone directory before calling, thereby obviating the delay and annoyance of having your call referred to "Information" by the operator.

Will you kindly co-operate with us in our endeavor to still further improve conditions by consulting the latest issue of the directory on all occasions?

The Central Dist. & Printing Tel. Company

Thomas Simpson, Manager, Conneltsville, Pa.

## TOWER HILL

A Noted London Spot, the Scene of Many Famous Occurrences.

Tower Hill is perhaps both the most important eminence and the most notable spot in all London. Few of us think what great persons have quietly lived there and what others, equally great, have wept and died upon it.

To it, or rather to Great Tower street, came Rochester to pursue his trade as an Italian fortune teller, while the bedridden Buckingham often walked thither to consult a conjurer, a shrewd, farseeing rogue, who, when Peiton bought at the cutler's shop on the summit of the hill for a billiard table with which he killed the duke's father, may have known for what purpose it was required.

William Penn was born on this hill in a house close to London wall. Forty-four years later—that is, in A. D. 1685—a poor lay dead, choked by a crust which starvation had urged him to devour too greedily, in an upper room of the Bull tavern. This was the ill-fated Otway. At the time when the story of the man who had been the celebrated founder of the stage after the restoration, was wringing tears from the eyes of the public, not for the famished dead, but at his own fictitious sorrows in "Venice Preserved."

It was in Great Tower street that Peter the Great used to pass his evenings drinking hot pepper and brandy with his boon companion, Lord Carmarthen.—London Standard.

Wagner as an Acrobat.

Ferdinand Wagner related an incident of a visit to Wagner at his Swiss home. The two men sat one morning on an ottoman in the drawing room talking over the events of the year. Suddenly Wagner, who was sixty years old, rose and stood on his head upon the ottoman. At that moment Wagner's wife entered. Her surprise and alarm caused her to run to her husband, exclaiming, "Al. Richard, Richard!" Quickly recovering himself, he assured her that he was sane and wished to show that he could stand on his head at sixty, which was more than Ferdinand could do.

A Hiccough Cure.

A correspondent writes to us to the effect that he has found hanging by the hands with the legs clear of the ground, the hands well apart and the breath held for six fifteen seconds, an infallible cure for hiccoughs. With children, hold them up off the ground by both hands. Our correspondent states that he has never found this method to fail.—London Globe.

Blind Margaret Shipley

Will Come to Home of Sister in Fayette County.

Whether on account of failure by prayer to be cured of her blindness in the Haldeman home at McKeesport, or whether for other reasons, Miss Margaret Shipley, whose trance-fast for a week and professed revelation that on a certain date she would receive her sight, excited much comment, has decided to go to the home of her sister and mother, Mrs. Bertha Sullivan and Mrs. Margaret Shipley, at Newcomer, Fayette county. The blind girl will continue her prayers.

TO LICENSE HUNTERS.

New Bill Provides Payment of \$1.00 By Every Hunter.

Under the provisions of a bill prepared by the State Game Commission and which will be introduced into the House at Harrisburg tonight by Representative William D. Walton of Lawrence county, every hunter in the State will have to pay \$1 for a license for the privilege of shooting wild birds or animals. An unlicensed person will not be licensed. Mr. Walton says that his legislation will raise \$150,000 a year. The money will be paid into the State treasury.

Her Correction.

Two young women were talking over their restaurant luncheon the other day about the quality of a certain prima donna's voice.

"Oh, she can sing," cried one of them enthusiastically. "She certainly can sing. Music like that would coax Apollo from his lyre."

The other girl dashed and looked troubled. After a slight pause she spoke in gentle reproach.

"I don't want to correct you, dear," she said. "But don't you think that word is usually pronounced 'hair'?" It is spelled I-a-i-r, you know.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Disinterested Affection.

"I'm afraid, Edward, you're marrying me only because I've inherited from my uncle 100,000 crowns."

"Why, Blanche, how can you think that of me? Your uncle is nothing to me. I would marry you no matter from whom you inherited the money."—Der Flob.

The Faultfinders.

Mention has been made of a person who, even in heaven, is willing to find fault with his cloud and his halo a mist.—William Winter.



## U. S. Geological Statistics on Coal Production

Although the production of coal in Ohio increased from 19,270,630 short tons in 1905 to 22,539,611 short tons in 1909, the value of the product decreased from \$27,397,501 to \$27,739,010. The gain in quantity was 1,669,981 tons, or 8.6 per cent, and the decrease in value was \$108,991, or 0.4 per cent. The average price per ton declined from \$1.42 in 1905 to 99 cents in 1909. The decline in price and the consequent low value of Ohio's coal in 1909 are attributed to the competition of West Virginia coal. Unhappily, by restrictions that affect the States in which, as in Ohio, the miners are more thoroughly organized, and also because of the more abundant supplies of cheap mining, the coals of West Virginia are said to be mined at about one-half the cost of producing Ohio coal, and the West Virginia product has invaded the Ohio market to the full extent permitted by the difference in cost of transportation.

Of the 23 counties in the State in which coal was produced on a commercial scale in 1909, production increased in 18 and decreased in 10. The most important increases were in Belmont county, 467,796 tons; Jefferson, 217,102 tons; Tuscarawas, 210,171 tons; Athens, 165,922 tons; Noble, 176,833 tons, and Columbiana, 148,249 tons. The only county which showed any marked decrease was Hocking, whose production fell off 233,141 tons. In no other county was the decrease as much as 100,000 tons.

The most conspicuous feature of the coal mining industry in Ohio in 1909 was the marked increase in the quantity of coal undercut by machines. Ohio has been for a number of years the leading State in the percentage of the total production so undercut. In 1909 the machine mined product amounted to 22,148,210 short tons, or 79.6 per cent, of the total; in 1908 it was 19,799,140 short tons, or 75.37 per cent, of the total. The number of machines in use increased from 1,242 in 1908 to 1,432 in 1909. The average production for each machine was 15,100 tons in 1909, against 17,712 in 1908. Of the 1,432 machines in use, 1,311 were of the chain-belt type, 121 were of the roller type, and 22 were of the other type. There were 190 mines in which chain-belt machines were used exclusively, and the total number of machines used in these mines was 1,232, producing 19,799,140 tons of coal, an average of 16,113 tons for each machine. In 11 mines pick or puncher machines were employed exclusively, and the 71 machines in these mines produced 241,420 tons, an average for each of 3,400 tons.

Ohio has been peculiarly fortunate in never having an explosion or other accident which caused the death of a large number of men, notwithstanding the fact that the fourth census of the coal producing States, from 1881 to 1909, inclusive, a period of 28 years, the fatal accidents have numbered 1,765 and the nonfatal accidents 8,320. In the 28 years for which the census of the accidents has been ascertained there were 1,142 deaths and 6,323 men injured in the coal mines of Ohio. The accidents due to explosions numbered 22 deaths, and the largest number killed in any one year was 4. Falls of rock and coal killed 911 and injured 2,430; powder explosions and wind, 1,309 killed and 2,910 injured; and 333 deaths and 2,910 injuries were attributed to miscellaneous causes. George Harrison, State mine inspector, reports 115 fatal and 693 nonfatal accidents in 1909. Only one of the fatal accidents was due to the explosion of gas, but 70 were due to falls of rock and coal. According to Mr. Harrison the production in 1909 amounted to 27,556,192 short tons, in the mining of which 47,016 men were employed. The quantity of coal won for each life lost was 21,157 short tons, and the death rate per thousand employed was 2.45. In 1908 there were 212,181 tons mined for each man killed, and the death rate was 2.2. The production, as given by Mr. Harrison, is about 190,000 tons less than that reported to the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of Census. This difference is negligible and is easily accounted for in the tonnage from the small local mines.

In the United States Geological Survey's preliminary review of the coal mining industry in 1909, prepared for the press in December of that year, it was stated that the production in Ohio was about the same as in 1908. Complete returns show that there was a slight increase in 1909, the production for the two years being, respectively, 22,539,611 and 21,577 short tons. The increase of 962,034 tons, or 4.4 per cent, was less than might have been expected from the normal development of the regions dependent on Oklahoma for fuel, and seems still less as representing a recovery from the depression of 1908. The production in 1909 was smaller than the record output of 1907 by more than half a million tons.

Among the reasons for the relative retrogression in the production of Ohio coal, the competition of the crude petroleum from the Mid-Continent field has first place. In 1908 that field produced 43,223,810 barrels of crude petroleum, and in 1909 approximately 35,000,000 barrels, or probably about 10 per cent less. The use of fuel oil was equivalent to a displacement of approximately 1,500,000 tons of coal. Aside from the natural advantages possessed by oil in ease of handling and in freedom from dusts and ashes, there is another reason for preferring it to coal. During recent years the consumers of coal have had regular biennial interruptions to their supply of fuel by the controversy between the operators and the miners over the wage scale. There is no doubt that the consumers are becoming

tired of these shutdowns and are inclined to welcome other fuels of which they may be assured a steady supply. The effect of the competition of oil and gas in 1909 was exhibited in the decline in price of Oklahoma coal—from \$2.02 a ton in 1908 to \$2.00 in 1909. In fact the year was far from satisfactory to the producers, for while prices were lower mining expenses were enhanced by a drought from June to December which made it necessary to haul water for the boilers at some of the mines.

The number of men employed in the Oklahoma coal mines increased from 8,851 in 1908 to 8,559 in 1909. The average production for each man employed increased from 341 to 359 short tons. Labor troubles did not interfere with mining operations in 1909, as they did in 1908 and in 1910. Unfortunately, the larger part of coal mining in Oklahoma can not properly be classed as coal mining, most of the coal being shot from the side in spite of all that has been said and written in condemnation of the practice. Shooting from the side involves less labor than undercutting the coal, even by the use of machines, and the fact that the practice is permitted has reduced the quantity of machine-mined coal. In 1909 there were only seven mines in the State in which machines were employed, and the quantity of machine mined coal was 59,512 short tons, or 1.5 per cent of the total. In 1908, 31,262 tons of coal were machine mined. In 1902, in Indiana Territory, 110,105 tons were undercut by machines.

Statistics of Accidents. In the connection it seems pertinent to call attention to the fact that the percentage of deaths due to explosions in the coal mines of Oklahoma is larger than the average for other States. In a period of 16 years, 29.12 per cent of the fatal accidents have been caused by explosions, and in 1909, according to the report of Peter Harnay, the State mine inspector, 69 per cent of the deaths were due to this cause. The total number of deaths in 1909 was 15. The death rate per thousand was 1.6 and 77,882 tons of coal were mined for each life lost. There were 107 nonfatal accidents. In the 16 years covered by the inspector's reports there were 507 men killed and 926 injured.

The reports of the Tenth Census (1880) contain the first published record of the production of coal in Indiana, which was a total of 3,517,338 short tons was mined. Compared with that the production of 1909 shows a decrease of 338,911 tons.

Tennessee. The progress of the coal mining industry of Tennessee in 1909 was without noteworthy incident. There were no labor troubles of consequence or other interference with business. The production increased only slightly over 1908, but comparatively small the increase was the number of accidents, which fully up to it in excess of the market requirements, as shown by a decline in the average price per ton from \$1.15 to \$1.09 and a decrease in the total value of the product. The production increased from 5,109,171 short tons in 1908 to 5,338,616 short tons in 1909, a gain of 229,445 tons, or 4.5 per cent. The value decreased from \$7,113,199 to \$6,320,564, a loss of \$793,635, or 11.1 per cent. The prices obtained in 1909 were the lowest in a number of years, the average in the last six years being, in 1901, \$1.18; in 1905, \$1.14; in 1906, \$1.22; in 1907, \$1.25; in 1908, \$1.15, and in 1909, \$1.09.

Power men were employed in the coal mines of Tennessee in 1909, though in 1908, and the average production per man correspondingly increased. In 1908 there were 11,811 men employed, and in 1909 the number was 10,821, a decrease of 1,090. The average production for each man employed increased from 525 to 531 short tons. This increased efficiency is due in part to the more general use of mining machinery and also, probably, to an increase in the number of days worked. The number of mining machines in use increased from 122 in 1908 to 197 in 1909, and the quantity of machine mined coal from 787,692 to 1,010,738 short tons. The percentage of machine mined coal to the total was 16.1 in 1909, against 12.7 in 1908. Six companies employed washing machinery in the preparation of the coal, principally for coke-making. In 1909, the quantity of coal washed was 302,622 short tons, which yielded 271,662 tons of cleaned coal and 31,060 tons of refuse. In 1908 there were 278,928 tons of coal washed, producing 255,477 tons of cleaned coal and 23,451 tons of refuse.

Strikes or suspensions occurred in only four coal mines in Tennessee in 1909. In two of these strikes the difficulties were amicably settled, one after an idleness of 7 days and the other of 23 days. In one of the other two strikes 30 union men were killed and 100 injured. The mine was kept running with nonunion labor. In the fourth of the strikes was on for several months the mine was idle only 10 days. In this case also the strikers were union and the mine was put on by a nonunion band.

J. W. Allen, state geologist for the State bureau of mines, reports that in 1909 there were 31 men killed and 107 injured in the coal mines of Tennessee. The State was free from any serious explosions of gas and dust in 1909, no deaths and only one injury resulting from that cause. Eighteen men

were killed and 88 injured by falls of rock and coal. Powder explosions and windy shots killed 3 men, injured 10, and injured 91. Two men were killed by electric currents.

From 1891 to the close of 1909 the total number of accidental deaths in the coal mines of Tennessee was 679, and the number of nonfatal accidents in the same period, with the exception of four years for which the statistics are missing, was 1,453. The causes of the accidents in the coal mines of the State have been rather irregular. The causes specified being 373, of which 200 were due to falls of rock and coal, 31 to explosions of gas or dust, 35 to powder explosions and windy shots, and 107 to miscellaneous causes.

Texas. In 1909, for the first time in eight years, the coal production of Texas exhibited a decrease. As a consequence of the notable development in petroleum resulting from the bringing in of the famous Lucas "gusher" in January, 1901, the output of coal in 1902 fell off 29 per cent from the preceding year, but it gradually and steadily recovered until in 1908 the production was more than double that of 1902 or 1903. The collapse in 1909 was also due to the invasion of petroleum, this time from the fields outside the State. The great yield of oil from the Gode and other districts in Louisiana and from the Middle Cretaceous field of Kansas and Oklahoma seriously affected the progress of coal mining, as shown not only in the decreased production in 1909 but in the marked decline in values. This was especially noticeable in the lignite fields, for although bituminous coal fell off in price the output increased. The production of lignite decreased from 37,790 short tons, valued at \$888,490, in 1908, to 71,212 short tons, valued at \$602,881, in 1909. The average price declined from 93 to 86 cents a ton. The production of bituminous coal increased from 4,407 short tons in 1908 to 1,112,223 short tons in 1909, and the value decreased from \$2,580,991 to \$2,530,041, the average price per ton declining from \$2.46 to \$2.23. The net result was a decrease in the production of coal in the State from 1,895,777 short tons, valued at \$4,415,451, in 1908, to 1,824,416 short tons, valued at \$3,141,916 in 1909, a loss of 70,361 short tons, or 3.2 per cent in quantity, and of \$275,536, or 6.1 per cent in value.

The completion of the Wichita Falls and Southern Railway in 1909 afforded transportation facilities to the coal properties of Young County, which were in process of development and which produced 1,000 tons in that year. In 1909 Young County produced over 12,000 tons of coal, and promises to become one of the important coal-producing counties in the State. There are 16 counties in the State that produce coal or lignite in 1908 and 1909. The counties producing bituminous coal were Brant, Maverick, Palo Pinto, Parker, Webb, Wise, and Young. The lignite-producing counties were Bosque, Brown, Fannin, Houston, Leon, Modlin, Milam, and Wood.

The coal mines of Texas gave employment to 4,100 men in 1909, against 4,400 in 1908. The average production per man increased from 431 tons in 1908 to 436 tons in 1909. S. J. Taylor, the mine inspector, reports that in 1909 there were 4 men killed and 39 injured in the coal mines of Texas. All four men were killed by falls of rock or coal. Falls of rock and coal caused 20 of the 39 injuries, gas and dust explosions 4, powder explosions 3, windy shots 3, trip cars 6, and miscellaneous accidents 4. Only one labor disaffection was reported in 1909—that of the miners of the Belpack Coal Company, in Young County, where 80 men went on strike February 21. The property was idle about 69 days.

The employment of machinery in the coal mines of Texas in a somewhat surprising manner. Machines have been installed in three mines. The total number of machines in use in 1909 was 11 and the production by their use was 17,230 short tons. Machines were used largely in entries and other narrow places. The Olmos Coal Company has installed a washing plant near Eagle Pass, where in 1909 it washed 5,830 short tons of coal, yielding 5,000 tons of cleaned coal and 830 tons of refuse.

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## Dowager Queen Alexandra of England, Angered at Queen Mary, Won't Attend Coronation.



LONDON, Feb. 6.—It is stated that the dowager Queen Alexandra will not attend the coronation of her son, King George. Almost immediately after the funeral of King Edward, the dowager Queen and Queen Mary began to circulate in London. These rumors, of course, never got into print in the English newspapers, but they obtained wide currency in the continental press. Queen Alexandra has since then been regarded as a character likely to try

## EXPORT TONNAGE

Leading commercial movements of coal and coke are discussed in the review of internal commerce for the past year, about to be published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor as part of the December Summary of Commerce and Finance.

While labor difficulties in the Illinois and the southern fields resulted in a shrinkage of output and tonnage during the past year, they also caused larger movements of coal from the contiguous fields as well as an increase of production of the latter. The total coal exports for the year were 1,112,223 short tons, valued at \$2,530,041, the average price per ton declining from \$2.46 to \$2.23. The net result was a decrease in the production of coal in the State from 1,895,777 short tons, valued at \$4,415,451, in 1908, to 1,824,416 short tons, valued at \$3,141,916 in 1909, a loss of 70,361 short tons, or 3.2 per cent in quantity, and of \$275,536, or 6.1 per cent in value.

The coal tonnage movement in the past year is reported in the following table, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the movement for 1907, as stated above, the gains recorded by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor for the year ending December 31, 1909, and the movement for 1908, as stated above, the gains recorded by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor for the year ending December 31, 1908.

The coal tonnage movement during the year in the southwestern field, as stated by the Northwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, whose reports cover by far the larger part of operations in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, was in the neighborhood of 8,800,000 tons compared with 13,708,810 tons reported for the preceding year. This increase was caused by the increase in operations from April 1 to September 15 of the last year.

The coal movement for the year from the Connellsville district is reported in the following table, showing the tonnage for the preceding two years, but smaller than the shipments reported for 1908 and 1909. The movement during the latter part of the year was checked by the curtailment of output of the iron furnaces, which but-

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PAPER.



# Cavanagh, Forest Ranger

The Great Conservation Novel

By HAMLIN GARLAND

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"For half an hour Cavanagh remained in the room waiting to see if the doctor's services would be required, but at the end of that time, as she had apparently fallen asleep, he rose and slipped out into the hall. Liza followed, and they faced each other in such intimacy as the shipwrecked feel after the rescue. When they were quite alone Liza said, 'You must not go out into the streets tonight.' 'There's no danger. These hoodlums would not dare to attack me.' 'Nevertheless you shall not go,' she declared. 'Wait a moment,' she commanded and re-entered her mother's room.

As he stood there at Liza Wetherford's door and his mind went back over her brave deed, which had gone far to atone for her vulgarity, his respect for her deepened. Liza Virginia opened the door and stepped out close beside him. 'After breathing is quieter,' she whispered. 'I think she's going to sleep. It's been a terrible night. You must be horribly tired. I will send you some place to sleep. Please don't go till after breakfast,' she smiled wanly. 'I may need you.'

He understood. 'What did the doctor say?' 'He said mother was in a very low state of vitality and that she must be very careful, which was easy enough to say. But how can I get her to rest and to diet? You have seen how little she cares for the doctor's orders. He told her not to touch alcohol.'

'She is more like a man than a woman,' he answered.

She led the way into the small sitting room which lay at the front of



the house and directly opposite the door of her own room. It was filled with shabby parlor furniture, and in one corner stood a worn couch. 'I'm sorry, but I can offer nothing better,' she said. 'Every bed is taken, but I have plenty of blankets.'

There was something delightfully suggestive in being thus waited upon by a young and handsome woman, and the ranger submitted to it with the awkward grace of one unaccustomed to feminine care. They faced each other in silence, each filled with the same delicious sense of weakness, of danger, reluctant to any good night, looking for the closer touch which dawned love demanded, and yet something in the girl's defiant line, defiance him.

'You must call me if I can be of any help,' he repeated, and his voice was tremulous with feeling. 'I will do so,' she answered. Still she did not part. His voice was very tender as he said: 'I don't like to see you exposed to such experiences. It angers me to think that the worst of these leathers, these drunken beasts, can share at you, can speak to you. They have no right to breathe the same air with one like you.'

She did not smile at this. His voice, his eyes, were filled with the gravity of the forest, the passion not but morose. Against his training, his judgment, he was being drawn into closer and closer union with this daughter of violence, and he added, 'You may not see me in the morning.'

'You must not go without seeing my mother. You must have your breakfast with us. It hurt us to think you didn't come to us for supper.'

Her words meant little, but the look in her eyes, the music in her voice, made him shiver. He stammered: 'I must return to my duties tomorrow. I should go back tonight.'

'You mustn't do that. You can't do that. You are to appear before the judge.'

He smiled. 'That is true. I'd forgotten that. Radiant with relief, she extended her hand. 'Good night, then. You must sleep.'

He took her hand and drew her toward him; then, perceiving both wonder and fear in her eyes, he conquered himself. 'Good night,' he repeated, dropping her hand, but his voice was husky with his passion.

## CHAPTER XIII.

THE OLD SHEEP HEADER. The ranger was awakened in the first faint dawn by the passing of the girl's light feet as she went across the hall to her mother's room, and a moment later he heard the low murmur of her voice. Throwing off his blankets and making

such scant toilet as he needed, he stepped into the hall and waited for her to return.

Soon she came toward him, a smile of confidence and pleasure on her lips. 'How is she?' he asked.

'Quite comfortable.'

'And you?' His voice was very tender.

'I am a little tired,' she acknowledged. 'I didn't sleep very well.'

'You didn't sleep at all,' he declared regretfully.

'Oh, yes, I did,' she replied brightly. These two ancient souls confronted each other in absorbed silence with keener perception, with new daring, with new intimacy, till he recalled himself with effort. 'You must let me help you if there's anything I can do. Remember, I'm your big brother.'

'I remember,' she answered smilingly, 'and I'm going out to see what my big brother has to have for breakfast.'

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miles of trail every week on \$80 per month and feeds himself and his horses isn't what I would call enjoying a soft snugg.

'What do you do for it?' 'God knows! I've been asking myself that question all day today.'

'This playing game warden has some out too. That was a wild crowd last night. The town is the same old hole it was when I knew it years ago. Fine girl of Liza Wetherford's. Liza has changed terribly. I didn't expect to see her have such a skin of silk as that girl. She sure looks like the queen to me.'

Cavanagh did not greatly relish this line of conversation, but the passage enabled him to say: 'Miss Wetherford is not much wiser; she got her training in the east. She's been with an aunt ever since her father's death.'

'Her dead, is he?' 'Yes, he is. He's dead, is he?'

'So far as anybody knows, he is.' 'Well, but I know him too. He was all kinds of a fool. He got on the wrong side of the rustler line-up. Think Wetherford women think a whole lot of you. Please like they'd both fight for you. Are you sweet on the girl?'

'Now, see here, old man,' Ross retorted sharply. 'You want to do a lot of thinking before you comment on a whole lot of you. Please like they'd both fight for you. Are you sweet on the girl?'

'I can give you a tip, Mr. Ranger,' said he, breaking out of a silence. 'The triangle outfit is holding more cattle on the forest than their permits call for.'

'How do you know?' 'I heard one of the boys bragging about it.'

'Much obliged,' responded Ross. 'I'll look into it.'

Edwards went on: 'Furthermore, they're hanging for another sheep kill over there too. All the sheepmen are armed. That's why I left the country. I don't want to run any more chances of being shot up. I've had enough of that. I can't afford to be bothered with judges and juries. I'm just a broken down old cowpuncher herding sheep in order to keep clear of the liquor belt.'

This seemed reasonable, and the ranger remarked by way of dropping the subject: 'I've nothing to say further than this—obey the rules of the forest and you won't get into any further trouble with me. And as for the liquor belt, I can't afford to be bothered with judges and juries. I'm just a broken down old cowpuncher herding sheep in order to keep clear of the liquor belt.'

'I'm mighty glad to hear that,' replied Edwards, with sincere relief. 'I've had my share of shooting up and shooting down. All I ask now is quiet and the society of sheep. I take a kind of pleasure in protecting the fool brutes. It's about all I'm good for.'

He did indeed look like a man in the final years of life as he spoke. 'Better turn in,' Cavanagh said in kinder tone. 'I'm an early riser.'

'I'm not going to sleep yet, Mr. Ranger,' he said, rising and looking at his watch. 'I've had my share of shooting up and shooting down. All I ask now is quiet and the society of sheep. I take a kind of pleasure in protecting the fool brutes. It's about all I'm good for.'

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